REPORTS

OF THE

ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1894.

Not printed for sale.

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ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

No. 5195, dated Calcutta, the 23rd April 1894.

From—Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

The following table shows the number remaining at the end of 1892, together with the admissions and releases during the year 1893:—

31st	Admissions—				Releases—							Balance.
Remaining on December 1892.	From Alipore, Calcutta, Barrackpore, &c.	From other districts.	Recaptured and surrendered.	Total.	On expiry.	On appeal.	By order of Government.	By transfer.	By escape.	Died.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
185	19	51	...	255	28	2	...	1	...	4	31	224

of whom—

Hindus	...	...	105
Muhammadans	...	...	116
Native Christians	...	...	3
Total		...	224

giving an average of 211·34 for 1893.

2. *Discipline.*—The discipline and behaviour of the boys continued satisfactory, and the average number of punishments fell from ·45 in 1892 to ·35 in 1893, with an average number of 211·34 boys.

3. The offences were not of a serious character. The following table shows offences and punishments for the year 1893:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Smoking and having forbidden articles.	Relating to work.	Against school discipline.	Escape.	Total.	Penal diet.	Caning.	Locked up at play-hours.	Dark cells.	Marks cut.	Gunny-cloth.	Money fine.	Degraded.	Handcuff.	Total.
21	11	41	...	73	...	14	31	18	...	5	5	...	...	73

4. *Mark system.*—The mark system has proved during the year a great stimulant to emulation amongst the boys.

5. The average number was 148·46 against 113·5 in 1892, and the weekly average earning Rs. 5-1-9 against Rs. 4-3-3 in 1892.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Money earned for marks	265	11	9
Ditto for extra work	65	12	0
Total earned ...	331	7	9
Spent for fruits and sweetmeats ...	132	11	9
Balance deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank at Alipore	198	12	0

The following is an abstract of the fund as it stood at the close of the year 1893:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at end of 1892	554	15	10
Earned during 1893	331	7	9
Interest on deposit	21	2	9
Total ...	907	10	4

	Rs.	A.	P.			
Money paid to released boys ...	171	4	0			
Sweetmeats purchased ...	132	11	9			
				303	15	9
Balance on 31st December 1893 ...				603	10	7

6. *Sanitation.*—The year under review was not a healthy one. The admission to hospital rose from an average of 2·96 in 1892 to 5·04 in 1893, which was due to some of the boys being attacked with malarious fever, &c. Four boys died during the year: one from chronic dysentery, one from malarial cachexia, one from malarial cachexia and canorum oris, and the last one from spleen and canorum oris and cancer of tongue.

7. *Escape.*—Nil.

8. *Buildings.*—The additional quarters for the warder staff were completed in 1892 and made over for use in 1893, and the godown for storage of rice, &c., for boys' rations was constructed during the year under review.

9. Petty repairs such as whitewashing dormitory and other inside buildings were also done. The former was performed by the Public Works Department and the latter by the school.

10. *The boys and their respective duties.*—The boys rise in summer at 4-30 A.M., and during the winter at 5-30 A.M., when each makes up his bedding and cleans his cell. They are then counted out and marched to the latrine, after which they perform ablutions and assemble to receive their morning meal, consisting of half a pice worth of parched rice. They are then divided into gangs to clean the wards and premises inside and outside the enclosure.—The inside and outside gardens are also attended to. From 6-30 to 7 A.M. and from 4-30 to 5 P.M. they also exercise daily the drill with much interest.

11. At 7 A.M. they assemble for gymnastics, in which they have made great progress, and which lasts for one hour, after which they rest for half an hour. Then they go to school, which continues from 8-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M., when they go to the workshops, where they work at their respective trades till 10 A.M. Then they bathe and go to their breakfast, resuming work at 11 A.M. and continuing so employed till 2 P.M. By order of the Government, the gymnastic teacher was deputed to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for two months to teach the boys gymnastic exercises there, but he has again resumed his duties here.

12. From 2 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. the boys play, after which they again work till 5 P.M. The workshops are now cleaned and the boys wash themselves preparatory to taking their evening meal. They are locked up at 6 P.M. and attend night school. The night school is, however, optional. During the hot months the boys exercise at gymnastics only one hour, *i.e.* from 6 to 7 A.M. Its effect on the boys' health is being closely watched. Their weights are frequently taken and they are carefully examined with a view to ascertain whether any of them appears to undergo more bodily fatigue than is good for him.

13. The principal feature of the Reformatory School lies in its workshops, where implements and trade instructors are provided at a considerable outlay, and the boys are encouraged to take to the trade they show most inclination for. Everything is at the same time done to make the progress such as to repay the Government in some measure for the primary outlay bestowed upon the institution.

14. *Magistrates' reports regarding the released boys.*—The District Magistrates to whom the boys are sent for release are requested to report every six months the whereabouts of such boys and the occupation they follow after release. One hundred and ten reports during the year 1893 respecting 66 released boys were received. Of these, eight were re-convicted and sent to jail, one bore a bad character, one died of cholera, and 56 are said to bear a good character.

15. *Statement of boys who selected after release the same trade taught in this school.*

1	2	3	4
NAMES.	Caste.	Period of sentence.	Trades taught inside the school and followed outside on release.
Behari Dosad	Hindu ...	7 years ...	Cane-work.
Kanai	Do. ...	3 ,, ...	Carpentry.

Six boys came for letters to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for work.

16. *Abstract showing admission and release of all boys from the opening of the Reformatory.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Admissions.	Transferred to jail or Hazaribagh Reformatory School.	Died.	Escaped.	Released by order of Government.	On appeal.	Sent to Magistrate.	On expiry.	Total.	Remaining.
629	58	22	16	9	11	2	287	405	224

One thousand one hundred and seventy-eight reports regarding 287 boys discharged from the Reformatory since the opening of this institution have been received. Of these 39 were subsequently convicted and sent to jail, 43 reported as not bearing good character, and 205 are said to bear good character in the districts in which they live. Of these 31 followed the trade taught in this institution and 256 followed their parents' occupation.

17. The following table shows that the undermentioned boys after release follow the same trade taught in this institution:—

1	2	1	2
NAMES.	Trades taught inside the school and followed outside on release.	NAMES.	Trades taught inside the school and followed outside on release.
Abdool ...	Carpenter.	Akoo Seik ...	Blacksmith.
Garbha ...	Blacksmith.	Behari Kamar	Carpenter.
Abdul Mazid	Duftry.	Abdul Soban ...	Duftry.
Jahiruddin ...	Do.	Baji Naik ...	Cane-work.
Abinash ...	Carpenter.	Moti Ghosh ...	Carpenter.
Rohim Bux ...	Tinsmith.	Mohadev ...	Polisher.
Kanai Kahar ...	Do.	Jhagroo ...	Tinsmith.
Subey ...	Do.	Nobo ...	Duftry.
Kashi Koeri ...	Gardener.	Bhota ...	Do.
Safatulla ...	Duftry.	Abdul Aziz ...	Blacksmith.
Soban Ally ...	Do.	Kali Das ...	Carpenter.
Mangroy Garo	Carpenter.	Kalia Kahar ...	Do.
Koorkoot ...	Blacksmith.	Mohendra ...	Do.
Manic Chand ...	Carpenter.	Behari Dosad ...	Cane-work.
Kandonia ...	Blacksmith.	Kanai ...	Carpenter.
Hari Charan Bosu.	Carpenter.		

18. *Trade instructors.*—There has been no change in trade instructors. All attended regularly throughout the year.

19. The writer, Babu Brojokishore Sen, has performed his work with zeal. The native doctor is very painstaking in his attendance on the sick boys.

20. The warder guard worked well, but at the latter end of the year their health was not good. The chief head warder and second head warder have suffered much from malarious fever, and the chief head warder was afterwards granted sick leave on recommendation of the medical officer.

21. The cooking was done by four Brahman boys under a paid warder. The conservancy was carried out by four paid mehters.

22. *Education.*—The educational staff remains the same as in former years. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on this head :—

Statement C.

Showing costs of articles purchased for school and salary of teachers and trade instructors during 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Salary of teachers.	Salary of trade instructors.	Purchase of books, &c, for school.	Total.	Cost per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contingencies	...	...	103 7 9	103 7 9	0 7 9
Fixed establishment	1,306 4 0	1,242 15 10	...	2,549 3 10	12 1 4
Total ...	1,306 4 0	1,242 15 10	103 7 9	2,652 11 7	12 9 1

23. The three teachers have continued to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner. There are 224 boys at school, which is divided into three parts, viz.—

1st—Anglo-Vernacular Department.
2nd—Bengali ditto.
3rd—Hindi ditto.

24. The attendance in the early morning at school is compulsory, and the two hours in the evening is optional. Yet on the average 207 boys are instructed from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, which is very gratifying.

25. There were 25 boys in the Anglo-Vernacular advanced class at the commencement of the year 1893, and during the year 11 were promoted to the advanced class, giving a total of 36 boys, of whom 6 were released, leaving a balance of 30 at the close of the year.

26. Particular pains are taken by the teachers in teaching arithmetic, mental arithmetic, geometrical drawings, and grammar. Moral instruction is also given in connection with the lessons taught. The result is good.

27. *Maintenance*—

Statement A.

Showing increase and decrease of expenditure during 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1892. Average number, 167·53.	1893. Average number, 211·34.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1892.	Cost per head, 1893.	Increase per head.	Decrease per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Construction and repairs.	23 0 9	26 15 0	3 14 3	...	0 2 2	0 2 1	...	0 0 1
Contingencies ...	1,858 0 9	2,262 10 3	404 9 6	...	11 0 10	10 11 7	...	0 5 3
Diet	5,807 14 0	8,157 1 0	2,349 3 0	...	34 9 2	38 10 7	4 1 5	...
Hospital	165 7 3	221 9 0	56 1 9	...	0 15 9	1 0 10	0 1 1	...
Clothing and bedding.	1,221 14 0	681 1 8	...	540 12 4	7 4 4	3 3 7	...	4 0 9
Fixed establishment.	9,221 12 7	9,764 4 8	542 8 1	...	54 14 3	46 4 5	...	8 9 0
Total ...	18,298 1 4	21,113 9 7	3,356 4 7	540 12 4	108 14 6	100 1 1	4 2 6	12 15 11

The cost of maintenance per head for 1893, Rs. 100-1-1, fell from Rs. 108-14-6 per head in 1892, which is due to savings under fixed establishment and clothing.

28. *Construction and repairs.*—The expenditure increased from Rs. 23-0-9 in 1892 to Rs. 26-15 in 1893.

29. *Contingencies.*—The contingencies increased this year from Rs. 1,858-0-9 in 1892 to Rs. 2,262-10-3 in 1893, owing to the increase of municipal taxes and purchase of Hobb's galvanized padlocks for use in the upper cubicles, where the boys sleep during the night, and also to the purchase of warders' greatcoats for winter season and the purchase of books for the boys.

30. *Diet.*—The cost of dieting rose from Rs. 5,807-14 in 1892 to Rs. 8,157-1 in 1893, being an increase of Rs. 2,349-3, due partly to the larger number of boys accommodated, and partly to the higher rates of rations prevailing. The average population during the year was 211·34, as compared with 167·53 in 1892.

Statement B.

Showing a comparison of rates during 1892 *and* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rice.	Dál, kalai.	Dál, mosoor.	Dál, urhar.	Dál, boot.	Salt.	Condiments.	Steam coal.	Attah.	Fish.	Dahi.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Milk.	Sugar.	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Fine rice.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Bread.	Fowl.
Average price, 1892	Rs. A. P. 6 7 3	Rs. A. 2 14	Rs. A. 3 5	Rs. A. P. 3 0 7	Rs. A. P. 3 1 4	Rs. 4	Rs. A. 5 7	A. P. 5 3	Rs. ...	Rs. A. 9 0	Rs. 4	Rs. A. 1 4	Rs. A. 17 8	Rs. A. P. 5 5 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 10	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	A. P. 1 9	A. 6	P. 6	A. ...
Ditto 1893	3 13 0 per maund.	2 14	3 1	3 1 9	3 4 0	4	5 7	5 3	...	9 8	4	1 4	17 8	5 13 4	8	10	10	5	1 9 per seer.	6 per seer.	6 each.	4 each.

31. *Clothing.*—The cost under this head decreased from Rs. 1,221-14 in 1892 to Rs. 681-1-8 in 1893.

32. *Fixed Establishment.*—The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 9,221-12-7 in 1892 to Rs. 9,764-4-8 in 1893, which is due to the more regular attendance of the trade instructors, the salary of the gymnastic teacher, and the increment to the Superintendent's pay and his exchange compensation allowance.

33. *Hospital.*—The hospital expenditure increased from Rs. 165-7-3 in 1892 to Rs. 221-9 in 1893.

34. Taking all the heads of expenditure into consideration, there is yet a total saving of Rs. 8-13-0 per head.

35. *Manufacture Department.*—Under this head the different trades taught show the following result.

36. The statement D presents a comparison between the proceeds of the manufactory in 1892 and 1893, and shows in detail the expenditure and profit.

37. The same industries were carried on in 1893 as in the preceding year.

38. *Table showing results and manufactures for* 1892.

Credit.	Amount.	Debit.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P		Rs. A. P.
Deposited in the treasury ...	8,188 14 6	Deduct outstanding of 1891 ...	641 7 10
Supplied to other departments and general departments.	11,925 11 1	Value of manufactured goods of 1891.	10,081 15 0
Value of manufactured goods ...	10,418 12 0	Total expenditure for 1892, including extra establishment.	7,692 7 1
Outstanding on 31st December 1892	1,183 4 8	Deduct 10 per cent. wear and tear on implements.	1,041 9 0
Total ..	31,716 10 8	Total ...	19,457 6 11

	Rs. A. P.
The net profit amounts this year to	12,259 3 4
Profit of 1891	10,235 12 5
Increase this year ...	2,023 6 11

Table showing results and manufactures for 1893.

Credit.	Amount.	Debit.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Deposited in the treasury	8,578 4 3	Deduct outstanding of 1892 ...	1,183 4 8
Supplied to other departments and general departments.	10,814 13 11	Value of manufactured goods of 1892.	10,418 12 0
Value of manufactured goods ...	10,465 11 0	Total expenditure for 1893, including extra establishment.	6,840 2 9
Outstanding on 31st December 1893	430 2 0	Deduct 10 per cent. wear and tear on implements.	959 13 0
Total ...	30,288 15 2	Total ...	19,402 0 5

	Rs. A. P.
The net profit amounts this year to	10,886 14 9
Profit of 1892	12.259 3 4
Decrease this year ...	1,372 4 7

The outstandings amount to Rs. 430-2, which are all recoverable and are being collected.

39. The following table shows profits, increase and decrease for the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Heads.	Total profits for 1893.	Average number employed.	Average earning.	Increase from last year.	Decrease from last year.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden ...	328 1 6	14·46	23 6 11	109 0 6	...
Blacksmith ...	563 2 9	16·38	35 3 1	11 7 2	...
Book-binding ...	4,135 12 11	55·07	76 1 8	...	1,175 9 5
Printing ...	324 6 7	9·16	36 0 8	...	331 11 6
Carpentry ...	4,302 7 3	79·12	54 7 4	0 15 9	...
Cane-work ...	992 3 0	14·02	70 13 11	4 7 5	...
Tinsmith ...	240 12 9	4·44	60 3 2	9 1 6	...
Total ...	10,886 14 9	192·65	356 4 9	135 0 4	1,507 4 11

40. *Book-binding and printing.*—The cause of the decrease under these two heads is owing to obtaining both printing and binding (works for altering pages, &c.) together to execute, which not only takes longer time to finish the job, but is slow in progress and also the large number of boys being engaged in making the small envelopes used in packing quinine for sale, which work is at the same time not so paying as the other binding works are.

41. *Manufacture contingencies.*—The sum of Rs. 276-12-3 was expended during the year on account of cart, cooly, carriage hire, feeding and shoeing of the school bullocks against Rs. 214-2-3 in 1892.

42. I now beg leave to say that it affords me much pleasure to lay before the Board of Management my fourth Annual Report with the hope of their approval of the operations of the past year.

43. I have endeavoured to carry out all orders punctually with due regard to economy in the working of the school, and much of the progress has been due to the liberal support accorded to me by the Board of Management.

44. Punishments decreased and are lighter than in any previous year.

45. Very valuable assistance has been given to the Reformatory School manufactures by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Bengal Printing, and by the Manager of the Jail Depôt.

46. Two presses are now in full swing, and two more presses were indented for, but have not yet been received.

47. Workshops are urgently required.

48. At the close of the year 1891, gymnastics were introduced at the school. The boys have an hour's gymnastic training daily under a duly qualified teacher, and are free to practise as much as they please during play hours and on Sundays. The boys take cordially to gymnastic exercises, though they seem to shun those involving great physical exertion. They are, however, improving in these exercises, and it is better that they should be thus employed than idling round the Reformatory compound during play hours.

49. In conclusion, I regret deeply to express here that two of the members of the Board, named Nawab Abdul Latiff Bahadur and Doctor Mackenzie, died during the year.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL;
ALIPORE,
The 9th February 1894.

C. J. COURTENAY,
Superintendent.

Statement D for 1893.

1	2			3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Proceeds in 1892.			Proceeds in 1893.									
	Remitted to Treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Remitted to Treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Manufactured articles in stock on 31st December 1893.	Outstandings on 31st December 1893.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Manufactured articles remained on 31st December 1892.	Outstandings on 31st December 1892.	Implements purchased in 1893.	Received from other jails in 1893.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	139 5 6	352 2 6	491 8 0	144 8 9	440 10 9	585 3 6	.....	4 8 0	585 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith	30 0 0	1,382 8 0	1,412 8 0	51 9 0	1,378 0 0	1,429 9 0	109 14 0	.....	1,543 15 0	100 0 0	6 0 0	42 0 0	.....
Book-binding	218 8 0	5,727 10 5	5,946 2 5	91 14 9	5,352 7 10	5,444 6 7	4 0 0	20 6 10	5,468 13 5	4 0 0	438 12 9	10 0 6	17 8 0
Carpentry	6,603 9 0	1,203 4 0	7,806 13 0	6,332 3 9	589 13 6	6,922 1 3	5,791 0 0	215 13 3	12,928 14 6	4,798 8 0	504 0 0	17 10 0	13 2 0
Cane-work	213 12 0	1,152 0 0	1,365 12 0	214 0 0	1,176 0 0	1,390 0 0	386 12 0	5 8 0	1,782 4 0	378 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Printing	.....	1,998 8 2	1,998 8 2	.....	1,758 15 10	1,758 15 10	.....	141 15 11	1,900 15 9	.....	128 9 11	23 4 0	.....
Tinsmith	983 12 0	109 10 0	1,093 6 0	1,744 0 0	118 14 0	1,862 14 0	4,174 1 0	41 14 0	6,078 13 0	5,137 8 0	105 14 0	.....	.....
Total ...	8,183 14 6	11,925 11 1	20,114 9 7	8,578 4 3	10,814 13 11	19,393 2 2	10,465 11 6	430 2 0	30,288 15 2	10,418 12 0	1,183 4 8	91 14 9	30 10 0

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Raw materials purchased in 1893.	Dead and live stock and implements on 31st December 1893, *less 10 per cent. wear and tear on tools.*	Raw materials on 31st December 1893.	Total of columns 7 to 13.	Implements remaining in store on 31st December 1893.	Raw material remaining in store on 31st December 1893.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Difference between columns 14 and 17.	Net profits.	Cost of extra.	Contingencies.	Profits after deducting extra and contingent charges.	Deduct 10 per cent. wear and tear on tools.	Net profit.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	50 13 6	237 6 9	.....	288 4 3	237 6 9	.....	237 6 9	50 13 6	534 6 0	180 0 0	.....	354 6 9	26 4 6	328 1 6
Blacksmith	532 6 9	1,709 8 8	930 8 0	3,320 7 5	1,751 8 8	778 2 6	2,529 11 2	790 12 3	753 2 9	.....	.....	753 2 9	190 0 0	563 2 9
Book-binding	164 8 0	483 6 6	11 14 6	1,130 1 9	493 6 6	14 2 6	507 9 0	622 8 9	4,846 4 8	330 0 0	276 12 3	4,189 8 5	53 11 6	4,135 12 11
Carpentry	2,709 11 4	2,818 4 11	665 7 10	11,526 12 1	2,885 14 11	527 10 0	3,363 8 11	8,163 3 2	4,765 11 4	150 2 1	.....	4,615 9 3	313 2 0	4,302 7 3
Cane-work	373 2 9	1 1 10	8 6 6	761 7 1	1 1 10	20 6 3	21 8 1	739 15 0	1,042 5 0	50 0 0	.....	992 5 0	0 2 0	992 3 0
Printing	710 2 9	3,332 15 7	10 0 0	4,204 0 3	3,355 3 7	2 8 0	3,357 11 7	846 4 8	1,054 11 1	360 0 0	.....	694 11 1	370 4 6	324 6 7
Tinsmith	617 1 3	56 14 3	506 10 5	6,323 15 11	56 14 3	435 5 11	492 4 2	5,831 11 9	247 1 3	.....	.....	247 1 3	6 4 6	240 12 9
Total ...	5,057 14 4	8,639 10 6	2,132 15 3	27,555 0 9	8,731 8 6	1,778 3 2	10,509 11 8	17,045 5 1	13,243 10 1	1,120 2 1	276 12 3	11,846 11 9	959 13 6	10,886 14 9

Reformatory School; Alipore,
The 9th February 1894.

C. J. Courtenay,
Superintendent.

No. 5196, dated Calcutta, the 23rd April 1894.

From SURGEON-MAJOR D. W. D. COMINS, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1893.

2. The number of boys on the roll was 301 on the 31st December 1892. The total admissions in 1893 amounted to 67. The daily average strength for the year 1893 was 302·38 compared with 300·93 in 1892 and 296·10 in 1891. To provide additional accommodation, I have recently sanctioned the erection of 25 cubicles, which will be completed shortly. Fifty-seven boys were released on expiry of sentence, 5 on attaining the age of 18, 1 on appeal by special order of Government, 1 died, and 304 boys remained in confinement on 31st December 1893.

3. The general health of the boys was very good. Only one death occurred in the school. The daily average of sick was 1·52 against 2·89 in 1892.

4. The conduct of the boys was exceptionally good and the discipline well maintained. Out of 368 boys who were under control 96 were not punished.

5. The educational requirements of the school were well attended to, and the increase in the number of boys who attended the night classes was satisfactory. The boys were taught Hindustani, Bengali, and Arithmetic, 50 of the more advanced boys being instructed in the rudiments of the English language. No escape occurred during the year.

6. The total expenditure per head was Rs. 73-1-5 against Rs. 77-11-7 in 18[illegible]. Wheat and rice sufficient for a year's consumption were stored at the harvest seasons, and the saving of Rs. 2-14-5 per head was effected by this arrangement. All the suitable land was brought under cultivation, and a crop of dhan, dal, &c., valued at Rs. 500, was produced. The articles manufactured in the school yielded a net profit of Rs. 3,826-8-8 compared with Rs. 3,437 9-8 in 1892, Rs. 2,661-12-9 in 1891, and Rs. 2,746-12 in 1890.

7. Shoemaking was carried on on a small scale for the benefit of a few boys of the Chamar caste. The difficulty of obtaining materials at Hazaribagh for tanning leather is one of the obstacles to the manufacture of shoes suitable for the use of the warder establishment. The shoes turned out by the Cawnpore manufacturers are better in quality, more lasting, and consequently cheaper in price than those that have been manufactured in the school. The boys were also employed on blacksmith's work, blanket-weaving, carpet-weaving and on the manufacture of cotton clothing. The packing and distribution of quinine were discontinued in the early part of the year.

8. A gymnasium was opened during the year, and a well-skilled instructor was sent from the Alipore Reformatory School to teach gymnastics. The progress made was creditable, and the boys are reported to take an interest in physicial exercises. A cook-house on the Donaldson's pattern was completed and a pump fixed in the well.

9. The conduct of the warder staff was uniformly good. Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, has done excellent work during the year.

No. 111.

REPORT ON THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1893 BY SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. H. NOTT, SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE school has been in existence 11 years and 3 months. Seven hundred and ninety-five boys have been admitted. Of these, 425 were released on expiry of sentence, 35 on attaining the age of 18 years, 9 by special orders of Government, 20 died, 2 on appeal. Three hundred and four remained on the 31st December 1893.

2. The following statement gives a general summary of the year under review:—

No. 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Sonthals.	Uriyas.	Christians.	Total.
Remaining on 31st December 1892	227	40	6	14	5	301
Received during the year	52	12	2	...	1	67
Total ...	279	61	8	14	6	368
Released on expiry of sentence	44	10	2	1	...	57
Ditto on attaining the age of 18 years ...	4	...	...	1	...	5
Ditto on appeal by special order of Government.	1	...	...	...	...	1
Died	1	...	...	...	...	1
Remained on 31st December 1893	229	51	6	12	6	304

3. *Discipline.*—The discipline of the school was well maintained during the year. There were no serious offences, and the general behaviour of the boys was very good.

The following statement shows the number of boys who were once or oftener punished:—

No. 2.

Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.		Six times.		Seven times.		Eight times.		Nine times.		Ten times.	
1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
199	214	35	26	15	16	9	5	5	4	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1

4. The conduct of the monitors was uniformly good. There were 11 reductions against 10 in 1892.

5. The following statement shows the offences committed and the punishments awarded during the year as compared with the previous one:—

No 3.

Idling.		Noisy and disobedient.		Destroying Government property.		Stealing.		Being in possession of forbidden articles.		Fighting and offences against discipline.		Total.		Hand-caning.		Whipping.		Fines and forfeiture of marks.		Gunny clothing.		Solitary confinement.		Handcuffs.		Locked up at play-hours.		Reduced from monitor.		Total.	
1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
158	129	...	...	23	4	30	44	6	15	49	80	266	272	65	112	19	18	30	14	14	3	...	2	84	85	54	27	10	11	266	272

6. *Daily routine.*—Boys rise at 4-30 A.M. in summer, and 5-30 A.M. in winter. Up to 7 A.M. clean premises and cells, visit latrine, and early morning meal; 7 to 8 A.M. gymnastic training and drill; 8 to 10 A.M. work; 10 to 11 A.M. bathe, breakfast and visit latrine; 11 to 2 P.M. work; 2 to 3 P.M. play; 3 to 5 P.M. work; 5 to 6 P.M. evening meal and visit latrine;

6 to 7-30 P.M. voluntary school. As we have only three teachers the boys attend school in batches during work hours. The average number of boys attending night school was 301 against 295 in 1892: every boy not in the sick list attends school.

7. *Education.*—Same as previous years. The boys have 2½ hours' schooling daily; they are instructed in Hindustani, Bengali, Arithmetic (including mental), and 50 of the more advanced boys are taught English. The three masters were assisted by six paid monitors. The school was visited by the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

8. *Mark system.*—The monthly average number of boys earning marks and their rewards was 296·10 against 266·5 in 1892, and the average earning per week was Rs. 11-8-4 against Rs. 9-14-1 in 1892. The total amount in the Savings Bank was Rs. 878-2-3 against Rs. 818-2-3 in 1892.

9. *Health of the school.*—The health of the boys during the year has been extraordinarily good, one death only taking place, an acute case of pulmonary tuberculosis. For several months in the later part of the year, there was not an admission to hospital; and with the exception of one case of peritonitis and one or two cases of remittent fever, all of which completely recovered, there was no serious disease whatever.

10. The following statement contrasts the diseases with the previous year. The daily average sick was 1·52:—

No. 4.

1	2	3	4	5
Diseases.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Peritonitis	...	1	...	...
Enlargement of the spleen ...	...	1	...	...
Inflamation of the lymph gland	2	1	...	...
Itch	...	3	...	...
Burn	...	2	...	...
Chicken-pox	6	5	...	...
Ague	19	8	...	...
Tubercle of lungs	...	1	...	1
Wound	...	2	...	...
Abscess	...	4	...	...
Malarial cachexia	1	1	1	...
Remittent fever	...	3	...	...
Caries	...	1	...	...
Pleurisy	...	1	...	...
162B. Synechia	...	1	...	...
182 i Cataract	...	1	...	...
Dyspepsia	...	1	...	...
Dysentery	7	...	1	...
Diarrhœa	2	...	...	...
All other diseases	31	...	...	
Total ...	68	37	2	1

11. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure per head was Rs. 73-1-5 against Rs. 77-11-7 in 1892.

12. The following statement contrasts the expenditure per boy under different heads:—

No. 5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Establishments.		Building and repairs.		Diet.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Hospital.	
1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9,448 15 5	9,131 8 7	1,817 13 0	1,880 1 0	8,760 1 9	7,925 15 11	1,613 8 0	1,478 0 6	2,448 14 6	3,525 10 8	244 2 6	80 6 0
28 1 2	30 3 2	6 3 10	6 3 1	29 1 9	26 3 4	5 5 9	4 14 2	8 2 2	11 8 6	0 12 11	0 4 3

13. *Establishment.*—The increase under this head was due to the following:—Exchange compensation paid to the Deputy Superintendent, the employment of a tailor throughout the year on Rs. 12 a month, and also a carpenter on Rs. 11.

14. *Diet.*—Sufficient wheat and rice were stored for the year's consumption. The decrease per head was Rs. 2-14-5.

15. *Contingencies.*—The increase per head was Rs. 3-6-4, which is accounted for as follows:—

Bullocks, Rs. 82; new gymnasia, Rs. 160; dekchies for new chulahs, Rs. 126; prisoners putting up fence round reformatory land, Rs. 131; 2 cows, Rs. 40; books for school, Rs. 49; ground-rent, Rs. 229.

No. 6.

Credits.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand at the end of 1893	.....		
Value of goods in stock at the end of 1893	12,079	7	3
Do. of raw material at the end of 1893	11,615	15	5
Plant and machinery at the end of 1893	6,373	6	6
Amount paid into the treasury at the end of 1893	6,004	15	6
Value of goods supplied from the manufactory to the General Department	2,682	11	0
Ditto ditto to jails	8,198	12	8
Outstanding bills due to the schools at the end of 1893	2,053	0	0
Total ...	49,008	4	4

Debits.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand on the 31st December 1892	.....		
Value of manufactured goods in hand, 31st December 1892	13,657	5	6
Do. of raw materials in hand, 31st December 1892	15,897	3	10
Plant and machinery at the end of 1892	6,724	5	1
Amount drawn from the treasury, including value of articles received from jails	6,383	7	0
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1892	2,519	5	6
Total ...	45,181	11	8
Profit ...	3,826	8	8

16. All suitable land was brought under cultivation, and a crop of dhan, dál, &c., was produced, valued at about Rs. 500.

17. *Carpentry.*—The average number of boys employed at carpentry was 40. Twenty-five new boys commenced this trade during the year.

18. *Blacksmith.*—There were eight boys employed at this trade. As in previous years, their work was mainly in connection with other trades, making fitting for furniture, mending and making tools.

19. *Tin-work.*—Five boys were employed, there being a very limited local demand for tin wire; profit Rs. 136.

20. *Shoe-making*—Was carried on on a small scale; 11 boys were employed; 8 new admissions of the Chamar caste were sent to the shoe-maker's shop during the past year.

21. *Blanket-weaving.*—One hundred and sixteen lads are employed at this industry; profits Rs. 905. During the rains most of these boys were engaged in cultivation.

22. *Cotton clothing.*—This is by far the most satisfactory trade in the school, as we have a ready market for our manufactured articles in addition to getting a good return for the boys' labours; 47 boys were employed; profits Rs. 2,720.

23. *Quinine.*—The quinine industry was discontinued in the early part of the year.

24. *Gardening.*—Nineteen boys were employed; ample vegetables were supplied for the use of the school; profits Rs. 164.

25. *Conduct of released boys.*—The following information obtained through the Magistrates of the several districts is submitted under this head, contrasting the year under report with the previous one:—

No. 7.

	1892.	1893.
Well conducted	56	72
Not traceable	20	14
In jails	4	13
Viewed with suspicion ...	4	7
Pursuing trade learnt ...	10	2
Died	2	1
Total ...	96	101

26. *Warder establishment.*—The conduct of the warders was fairly good. Total strength 4 head-warders and 14 warders. There was but little sickness amongst them.

27. *Inspections.*—The Inspector-General of Jails visited the school in January.

One visit by the Commissioner of the Division.

One visit by the Judicial Commissioner.

One visit by the Director of Public Instruction.

There were 11 meetings of the Committee and 44 visits by official and non-official members.

28. *General remarks.*—The feature of the year has been the commencement of a system of gymnastic instruction for the boys of a somewhat advanced order. A well-skilled instructor was sent on deputation to this school from the Alipore Reformatory School to instruct one of the masters and to start the gymnasium. Extraordinary progress was made in a very short time by most of the boys, and they are generally really taking an interest in the exercises and do not appear to look upon it as a penal institution.

29. The statistics showing the conduct of released boys are hardly so favourable as last year; the number sent to jail, as well as those viewed with suspicion, show a considerable increase, and the number following their trades a marked diminution, returning in this to about the ratio of former years.

30. The profit earned in the manufacturing department has increased with the same population from Rs. 3,437-9-8 to Rs. 3,826-8-8; this was mainly due to the success of the cotton-weaving and clothes-making trade, which is found to be a very suitable as well as profitable industry for the boys. Most of the other trades return but very little profit, and as the results show that practically little over one per cent. of the boys gain their livelihood by the trade they have learnt, it seems advisable to start some other main industry, the demand for the products of which would be a certain one. The Superintendent of Jail Manufactures has suggested paper-making as a very suitable employment for boys; this seems to fulfil the conditions required, specially as the raw material would be obtainable locally, and probably the paper would be taken by Government officers.

31. Education has been carried on in the same manner as in former years. The Officiating Director of Public Instruction visited the school once during the year, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the arrangements. One or two of the boys have attained a very considerable knowledge of English, but as a rule it is doubtful whether much benefit is obtained. However, to a few boys who show a special aptitude in any industry it seems even a smattering may possibly be of benefit to them.

32. Several improvements in the arrangements of the institution, particularly as regards cooking and water-supply, have been completed during the year, these accounting for the slightly greater total cost per head under contingencies. The most important is the completion of a new cook-house on the Presidency Jail pattern in place of the old cook-house, which was very inconvenient and difficult to keep clean. An elaborate pump has also been fixed in the well, and pipes have been laid to carry the water to the cook-house and feeding-place. The arrangements under this head are now very complete and satisfactory. The only need remaining is the provision of suitable feeding platforms; these will be provided during the ensuing year.

33. Of the outstanding on the 31st December 1893, Rs. 900 is for quinine. Of the balance, about Rs. 600 has been recovered up to date.

34. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in again recording my appreciation of the services of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. Hill, under whose management not only has the general well-being of the boys been invariably well looked after both when well and sick, but the very complicated and varied trades carried on in the manufactory have been supervised with remarkable skill and success. It is certainly extraordinary the way in which this officer has succeeded in making himself master of the details of such totally diverse industries, as, for instance, carpentry and blanket-weaving. The way in which he has maintained a strict discipline with a minimum of punishment amongst such a number of naturally unruly boys is deserving of the highest commendation.

A. H. NOTT, M.B., *Surgn.-Capt.*,
Superintendent of Reformatory.

I AGREE with the remarks of the Superintendent regarding Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent. It would be difficult to find a better qualified officer than Mr. Hill for the work on which he is employed. His "*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*," have much to do with the success that has resulted in the management of this Institution. By strict discipline, coupled with kindness and tact, he has won the respect and obedience of a set of boys who have started life as criminals.

A. H. WARDE-JONES,
Deputy Magistrate in charge.

The 28th February 1894.

WE have nothing to add.

JADU NATH MUKERJI.
BESVESVAR MUKERJI.

The 1st March 1894.

Mr. Hill, Deputy Superintendent, is undoubtedly the right man in the right place, and the encomiums of the Superintendent and Visiting Members are fully deserved.

C. Garbett,

Deputy Commissioner.

Camp Chitterpore,
The 5th March 1894.

I quite agree with the remarks of the Superintendent concerning Mr. Hill. He is, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, the right man in the right place, and I hope that he will long continue to discharge the duties of a post for which he is so eminently fitted.

J. Patch,

District Superintendent of Police.

E. J. H.—Reg. No. 1024J—306—24-5-94.

Darjeeling the 14th June 1893.

RESOLUTION—No. 570P.D.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 5195, dated the 23rd April 1894, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1893.

(2) Letter No. 5196, dated 23rd April 1894, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1893.

Read also—

The Reports for the year 1892, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Alipore School.—The daily average number of boys in this Reformatory rose from 168 in 1892 to 211 in 1893. There were 70 admissions during the year, and 27 releases and 4 deaths. Notwithstanding the increase in the daily average number of boys, it is satisfactory to notice that the number of offences fell from 76 to 73, and that the average number of punishments to each boy was only ·35 as compared with 1·02 in 1890, 0·66 in 1891, and 0·45 in 1892.

The average number of boys entitled to marks was 148·46 against 113·5 in 1892, and the weekly average earnings rose from Rs. 4-3-3 to Rs. 5-1-9. Owing to the unhealthiness of the year, due to the excessive rainfall, the number of admissions to hospital rose from an average of 2·96 in 1892 to 5·04. There were four deaths, one of which was from chronic dysentery, two from malarial cachexia, and the fourth from spleen and cancer of the tongue. No boy escaped from the Reformatory during the year.

2. The additional quarters completed for the warder staff in 1892 were made over for their use in 1893, and a godown for the storage of rice, &c., for the boys' rations was constructed. The arrangements for the education, work and recreation of the boys continued the same as in past years. The boys exercise at gymnastics for one hour daily, and as much as they please during play hours and on Sundays, and under the instruction of a duly qualified teacher they are reported to have made great progress.

3. Reports regarding 66 boys who had been released from the Reformatory were received from Magistrates during the year. Of these eight had been reconvicted and sent to jail, one bore a bad character, one had died, and 56 bore good characters. Out of 287 boys released since the opening of the school, regarding whom reports have been received, 39 have been reconvicted and imprisoned, 43 have been reported as bearing bad characters, and 205 as bearing good characters. Of the total number only 31 are said to be following the trade learnt by them in the Reformatory. Every effort is, however, made to encourage the boys to take up the trade for which they show the most inclination.

4. In consequence of the larger number of boys confined in the school, the total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 18,298-1-4 in 1892 to Rs. 21,113-9-7, but the average cost per head fell from Rs. 108-14-6 to Rs. 100-1-1. The average expenditure per head on diet was Rs. 38-10-7 as compared with Rs. 34-9-2 in 1892, the increase being attributed to the higher rates of rations prevailing, the average price of rice alone having risen from Rs. 3-7-3 to Rs. 3-13 per maund. In the Alipore Central Jail the expenditure per prisoner on diet in 1893 was only Rs. 27-12-6, and it is difficult to understand why the food of boys should cost so much more than that of men. The price paid for rice seems unduly high, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that by a judicious working of the system of storing grain at the cheap season of the year, a considerable reduction in expenditure under this head may be effected. The net profits from the manufacturing department fell from Rs. 12,259-3-4 to Rs. 10,886-14-9, being a decrease of Rs. 1,372-4-7, which occurred wholly under the heads 'Book-binding' and 'Printing.' The decrease is explained partly by the fact that the work of binding and printing, which is now done together, is slower

of execution than when done separately, and partly owing to a large number of the boys having been engaged in making the small envelopes used in packing quinine—a work which is less remunerative than other kinds of binding.

5. *The Hazaribagh School.*—The daily average number of boys in the school was 302·38 as compared with 300·93 in 1892. Sixty-seven boys were admitted during the year, one died, and 63 were released, while the number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1893 was 304. The general health of the boys was unusually good, the daily average of sick having fallen from 2·89 to 1·52, and for several months in the later part of the year there was not a single admission to hospital. The conduct of the boys was satisfactory, and there were no serious offences. The total number of offences committed and of punishments awarded was 272 against 266 in the preceding year. The arrangements for the education, work and recreation of the boys were practically the same as in former years. Gymnastic exercises were, however, for the first time introduced during the year, and the services of the instructor attached to the Alipore Reformatory were lent to the Hazaribagh School for two months to start the Gymnasium. It is reported that great progress has already been made by many of the boys, and that they are beginning to take an interest in these exercises.

6. The total expenditure per head was Rs. 73-1-5 against Rs. 77-11-7 in 1892. The expenditure per head on diet fell from Rs. 29-1-9 to Rs. 26-3-4, which is almost the same as the rate per head in the Hazaribagh Jail: the decrease as compared with last year is accounted for by the timely storage of wheat and rice at the cheap season of the year—a result which is creditable to the management of the institution. All the suitable land attached to the Reformatory was brought under cultivation, and the value of the crops produced thereon is estimated at Rs. 500. The net profits on articles manufactured in the school increased from Rs. 3,437-9-8 to Rs. 3,826-8-8. This was mainly due to the success in the cotton-weaving and clothes-making trades, the profits on which alone during the last year amounted to Rs. 2,720. The packing and distribution of quinine were discontinued in the early part of the year. The Superintendent is, however, of opinion that some new and more profitable industry should be started, and the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures has suggested paper-making. On this question the Lieutenant-Governor would like a fuller report to be submitted through the Inspector-General of Jails.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the reports received from District Magistrates regarding the conduct of boys released from the school are less favourable than in the preceding year. Such reports were received regarding 101 boys, and of these 72 were reported to be well-conducted, 13 were in jail, seven were viewed with suspicion, while only two were reported to be following the trade learnt in the school.

8. Several improvements in the arrangement of the school buildings were made during the year. In addition to the opening of the Gymnasium already referred to, a new cook-house on the model of that in the Presidency Jail has been completed, an elaborate pump has been fixed in the well, and pipes have been laid down to carry the water to the cook-house and feeding place. Sanction for the erection of 25 cubicles has been given, but additional accommodation in the school is urgently required, and should be provided without delay.

9. The results of the year are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the successful working of the school reflects credit on Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, who is spoken of in high terms by the Inspector-General of Jails, and by all who have had occasion to visit the school.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the Reports, and a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 571P.D.

COPY forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School, Alipore, for information and communication to the members of the Board.

No. 572P.D.

COPY of the Reports, together with a copy of the Resolution, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. V. LEVINGE,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 14th June 1894.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 1610C—352—20-6-94.